

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1845.

In our last we paid our respects, and addressed ourselves to those who use as a beverage intoxicating drinks. We then classified the different characters that are included among those who use as a beverage; and, although in the first class we have no doubt many have remained all their lives, and there are now those who do not advance to any higher degree, and who, perhaps, never did discover any injury to themselves or others—men of firmness and resolution—men who, from some constitutional peculiarity, have not formed an appetite, and thus have remained sober and temperate men, according to their own views and the views of others—yet these men certainly form an exception to the general rule. We consider them the most dangerous men in their example upon the community—their whole moral deportment is such as none can find fault with—always agreeable, always kind, honest, industrious, charitable, and often religious. Yet we say they are the most dangerous in their example, because they are patterns for their fellows: others, in following their example, are led to one point, where they find themselves unable (by reason of some constitutional peculiarity or some peculiar circumstance) to imitate; and failing in this point, they lose the little balance they had, and thus become shipwrecked upon the dangerous sea of *Intemperance*, where thousands have been cast away and lost. It is the temperate drinker whose example is so dangerous. This, we think, only needs observation and reflection with regard to facts coming within the reach of every one.

The individual who has made his advance in the course of inebriation will rather deter men from beginning, if they look for a moment, and consider its influence on him, they will rather seek to shun than to imitate such an one. Therefore, we warn you, temperate drinkers; think of the pit into which you are leading many of your weaker fellow beings. If you be Christians, think of your Master; think of his self-denial; try to imitate him. If you be philanthropists, and go upon the principle that what you claim of others you should seek to bestow on them. If you admire the character of the apostle Paul, take an example from him, enforcing what he himself taught others in reference to their duty: that none put a stumbling block or an action to fall in his brothers way. And for himself, he said: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Paul could eat meat without any evil to himself: so may you drink wine without any evil to yourself, apparently, (we are not quite sure of this, however.) But Paul would not eat flesh; he would renounce it for ever sooner than destroy any one: he was a Teetotaler in principle.

Now, we say, by your example you lead many a weak man to go astray, and fall into intemperance, disgrace, sickness, poverty, crime, and ruin—afflicting others by his fall. And will you still drink, especially when, perhaps, if you will try the Total Abstinence plan, you will at least find yourself no loser; and you may thus be the means of saving your fellow men from all the woe to which intemperance leads. Is there so much pleasure to be found in any other consideration as that of being employed in doing good to our fellow men while we live? The reflection will stay with us here; it will not leave us when we go hence: it will be with us as a star in our crown of rejoicing, when we have passed away.

Although we have made the admission that some have been, and so may be safe in themselves, yet we do assert that none can be certain of this. We have known many who stood as firm as you appear to stand, who had been able for many years to stand in the very outward circles, and in the first class, who afterwards acquired the appetite, and then their progress was swift to the last class. And then, O how changed!—then O how lamented! Then they had gotten into the whirlpool, and nothing hardly short of a miracle could save them. Never, that we know of, has such a miracle been wrought through any other means than Total Abstinence. This only instrument, which is rarely laid hold of with a grasp sufficiently firm by the man who is in the centre of the pool, is always salutary as a preventive—not one who has adopted it ever feels the tempest that beats upon the poor man who has to struggle with a diseased appetite brought on by intemperate drinking.

Finally, Little as you may now feel it, you yourselves are in danger. For the sake of others stop, and take the Pledge; for the sake of yourself stop—take the Pledge—come to the Fountain of Cold Water. We

are persuaded, that if we can only succeed with this first class in bringing them to mingle their vows at the Fountain of Cold Water—that beverage which the Creator prepared for his creature, man—that our work will not be long till its consummation. Only make all the temperate drinkers Total Abstinence men, and we will soon extinguish the race of drunkards—soon we will stop the trade—soon we will shut up the still-house—we will have an end to alcohol as a beverage, and it will only be known as a medicine—classed among the exceptions—to be used but in extreme cases. You shall hear from us again on this subject soon. Look out.

For the Columbian Fountain. HOW TO KEEP THE PLEDGE.

A reformed drunkard residing near Baltimore, (Gen. J. T.) stated, that at fourteen he joined the Church; but when he became a voter, he formed, at political meetings, the habit of drinking, and gradually sunk into profaneness and excess, till he made way with some *two quarts of brandy in a day*; and when his money failed, would keep himself drunk on *cider*, which was almost the only product of his neglected farm. As the *last hope* of relief from the intolerable sufferings thus brought upon himself and family, he signed the pledge of total abstinence; and knowing how strong might be the temptation to break it, he loaded a pistol with powder and ball and carried it with him, resolved that if the cup should ever again approach his lips, he would at once put the pistol to his head and terminate his life. He carried the pistol in his pocket seven months, when, riding alone one dark, rainy night, he reflected, "This cannot be the way to get strength to resist temptation; this cannot be pleasing to God." He continued to reflect, and at length stopped his horse, tied him, knelt by the side of the fence, and prayed to God to give him strength to keep the pledge. He continued to pray till he could rest in the promise, "My grace is sufficient for thee." He rose from his knees, calmly trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ to keep him from falling. He was again received as a member of the Church, and now lives the life of a consistent Christian.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The progress of the Temperance cause depends greatly upon individual effort. A large amount of good might be effected, if a portion of the influence which is exerted by each member of society over the minds of those with whom they are connected was brought to bear upon the interests of the total abstinence cause; a cause which should be dear to every heart; for who is not interested in some one who is exposed to the worst of enemies, intemperance? But, unfortunately, it is too often treated with neglect, and looked upon as a subject fit only for those who are fast sinking into a drunkard's grave; or else one and another is heard to exclaim, I have no influence, consequently can accomplish nothing. As the rill tends to form the rivulet, and the rivulet the ocean, so does every one tend to form the character of the society in which they move. Therefore, we can all do something; and in this mighty enterprise, I consider each person as having a work to perform. Let its advocates be found at the social fire-side as well as in the public hall; let parents, teachers, brothers and sisters, engage heart and hand, precept and example, in helping to stay this overwhelming tide of desolation, which is sweeping from our land thousands of those who were destined for a higher and a nobler purpose. Let the discountenance of society, and the solicitude which is expended when too late, be used at the inception of this soul-destroying vice, and how many would be saved from the formation of an appetite which soon gains the mastery of their better judgment. Let such be the case, and we would no longer see the young and intelligent ones of earth descending from the high estate allotted them by an all-wise Creator.

Alexandria, D. C.

For the Columbian Fountain.

Contributions from the Highlands.

NO. IV.

He who made us is not only wise, but infinitely holy. This we can never be; yet it is not to be presumed that we may not be holy at all. All Bible reading people admit that we should endeavor to conform ourselves to God in holiness, as well as in acquiring and rightly using knowledge; yet there is considerable difference of opinion as to man's ability to be holy. We do not, of course, stop to argue this point. Our present papers are for general perusal; and, therefore, to dwell on any mooted subject would be offensive to some of our readers. We may find a sufficiency of excellent thoughts for all. So on the point now before us, we shall find none to doubt the assertion, that in so far as we are influenced by the Holy One we shall be holy; foras-

much as it is impossible that a pure Fountain can produce or send forth an impure stream. We have quite an abundance of sweet springs in our mountains; yet, is there not one that gives out other than delicious water: so, I am certain, if we take lessons from God, we shall be holy, so far as we permit Him to control us. J. T. W.

Cumberland, Md.

Hewitt's Oration of Jephtha is to be repeated this evening at Carus's Saloon.

Mr. Gough addressed a large audience at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Thursday evening. He was received with applause.

One of the Penobscot tribe of Indians has set up in Camden, Me., as a "regular" physician.

THE MORMONS.—An extra from the *Navoo Neighbor* announces that the Mormons have nearly 2,500 wagons ready for their California expedition next spring.

Small pox prevails so alarmingly in Henderson, Ky., that courts cannot be held, owing to absence of Jurors, from apprehensions of the epidemic.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—Crawford and Lavinia Burnett, for the murder of Jonathan Sibley in this county, they being accessories before the fact, were executed on the 8th November, at Fayetteville, in the presence of an immense multitude of both sexes, old and young. John Burnett, the son of Crawford and Lavinia, was captured near Arrock, and is now in jail, awaiting his trial as principal in the murder of Sibley; it will take place on the 24th inst., and his conviction is certain, the case being a remarkably clear one.

ANOTHER FIRE.—ABOUT TWENTY HOUSES BURNED.—A little before 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, our citizens were awakened by the cry of "fire." The fire originated in the tobacco factory of Messrs. Orr, Dun & Hill, Rankin street, which with the sweat house and every other building on the premises, the fixtures and stock was entirely consumed. Thence the fire communicated to the tobacco factory of Messrs. Osborne & Bragg, which, together with all the fixtures and a portion of the stock was burned. The large and beautiful dwelling house of E. Osborne, Esq., at the corner of Franklin & Wythe streets, (the latter more generally known as "Weeks" cut,) was likewise consumed, together with every out house on the premises except the stable. On Rose Alley, (running from Lieutenant or Blandford Run,) the office of Osborne & Bragg, 6 or 8 tenements occupied as dwellings by the factory hands of those gentlemen, and a large house occupied as a lumber and store house by Dunlop and tenant, were burned. A small house, on the opposite side of Franklin street belonging to James Orr, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Cruikshank as a shoe shop and dwelling, was consumed. Between Rose Alley and Wythe street, three houses, used for storing tobacco, &c. belonging to Osborne & Bragg, were consumed. We understand that all the property was insured, the losses being divided between four of the insurance offices, as follows:—Etna Insurance of Hartford, Conn. \$10,000; Mutual Insurance of Richmond, \$5,000; Petersburg Fire and Marine Insurance \$8,000; Contribution Insurance Company of New York \$5,000.—*Pittsburg Republican*, Dec. 1.

WALLED UP ALIVE.—We were last night informed of a most infamous and cruel act, committed by some desperate, inhuman vagabonds, on Tuesday night last, at Brooklyn, on the person of a man (whose name we could not ascertain) connected with one of the Albany lines of tow boats. It appears that the poor fellow, whilst quietly walking from Fulton to Atlantic street on that evening, about eleven o'clock, was attacked from behind by some highwaymen, and robbed of all the money he possessed, amounting to five or six dollars. After accomplishing this theft they beat him in a cruel manner, and carried him to a stone yard in the neighborhood, where they forced him under a large beam, so that he could not stir, and afterwards literally walled him up, so that it was utterly impossible for him to escape. He remained in this deplorable situation until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, when he was fortunately released by some workmen in the neighborhood, from his truly melancholy and perilous imprisonment. We are told by Mr. James Morris, livery stable keeper, of Liberty street, in this city, who was present at the disinterment of the maimed and injured man, that the appearance of the latter, on being disenthralled, was wretched and heartrending in the extreme. We do not know whether or not the police officers have any cognizance of this affair; but certain it is that no possible exertions should be spared to discover the guilty and remorseless perpetrators of the act. N. Y. Herald.

We learn from the New Orleans "Picayune" that an arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department for despatching a regular weekly mail from New Orleans to Texas by the steamships Galveston and New York.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—We learn that a most frightful accident took place yesterday at 5 P. M. The passenger train from Albany met the freight train from Springfield, near Chester village. Both trains were running at a speed of near thirty miles an hour. Both locomotive engines were completely smash-

ed, and utterly destroyed, and many of the cars on both trains more or less damaged. Mr. Russell, the postmaster on the passenger train, was seriously injured, and one engineer and a brakeman badly hurt. Where the blame rests for this wanton carelessness is as yet not ascertained. All of the passengers escaped.—*Boston Transcript*.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool Nov. 19, arrived off Boston on Thursday night about 11 o'clock, and anchored in the Light House Channel. She came up to her berth at East Boston early Friday morning.

The Cambria encountered extremely rough weather on the passage. She came out of Liverpool in a gale, which proved so violent that her English pilot could not get on board his boat, and was obliged to make the passage across the ocean.

We are under obligations to Adams & Co., for supplying us with English papers by the Cambria, and with Boston papers of Friday evening, several hours in advance of the arrival of the mail.

Among the passengers in the Cambria, is Prof. S. F. B. Morse, who is bearer of very important despatches to our Government from the U. S. Legation in Prussia, Belgium, and England. Mr. Morse has in charge the ratified Treaty between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Mr. Wheaton, U. S. minister at Berlin; also, the proposed Commercial Treaty between Belgium and the United States. He has likewise despatches for the Department of State, and for the Post Master General, from Mr. McLane, our minister at the Court of St. James. In the same steamer came Rufus Prime, Esq., of New York, bearer of despatches from the U. S. Legation in Paris, to the Department of State.

We learn by a passenger in the Cambria, that the Great Western was going into Liverpool when the Cambria was coming out, after a passage of 13 days.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the Cambria. She leaked very badly; and it was necessary to keep the pumps in active motion to clear her. Great anxiety had been felt about her detention.

The Great Britain had also just arrived previous to the departure of the Cambria, after a passage of about 20 days. She met with some disaster to her propeller; but worked remarkably well under canvas.

The passengers by the Cambria anticipate great excitement in England on the receipt of the President's Message. Indeed, the expectation that the Message would take high ground on the Oregon question, it is said, had occupied the attention of the British Cabinet in frequent and protracted sittings. The activity before noticed on the sea-board and in the naval arsenals continued steady and unremitting.

It seems that the government have come to the conclusion not to open the ports for the free admission of grain at present. It is inferred from this, that bad as things are in that country, they are not quite so bad as has been represented. Wilmer & Smith's European Times says that the fine weather which has ruled in the country during the last fortnight, has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to be irretrievably lost. The same paper says:

"The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall. The latter now stands for the week at 14s; but the belief is gaining ground, that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty—a shilling per quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep down the averages, but only for a temporary period. The quantity of flour coming from the United States to this country has been most absurdly exaggerated in some of the journals."

The Cotton market, we learn from the same source, partakes of the depression into which every description of business is for a time plunged. There is little doing, although, as compared with the inactivity of the previous fortnight, the market wears symptoms of animation.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 3½ per cent., a movement that has had a tendency to arrest all further speculation in railway stock.

The London Times has published a document relative to the railway interest of this country, which has excited much interest and a good deal of alarm. The document exhibits the astounding number of 1,263 projected companies, to carry out which will require nearly two-thirds of the national debt of England! Even the deposit of 10 per cent. will alone absorb £53,136,300. It further appears that there are 47 railways completed, representing a capital of £70,680,018! In the course of construction there are 118 lines of railways, to complete which, even with the parliamentary power of borrowing one-third on debenture, will absorb £67,359,325—so that the invested capital in rails, leaving entirely out of view the new announcements, is already the enormous sum of £113,612,018! But if the old, the new, and the announced undertakings are added together, with the 10 per cent. deposit, we have the incredible sum of £619,583,790 required for this branch of trade alone. The world never witnessed such folly, knavery and madness, before.

The new Mayor of Liverpool is David Hodgson, Esq., formerly connected with the great American house of Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.

The Hutchinson family from Boston, United States, have been recently singing with much success at the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool.

The Duke of Wellington has sent out orders to abolish temperance and all other societies in her Majesty's regiments.

ANOTHER SLAYER CAPTURED.—We learn from Bermuda, that the schooner Patuxent, lately of this port, put into St. George's on the 21st ult. in distress, and in charge of Lieut. Chandler, of the navy. It appears that she was a slaver and seized at Cape Mount, Africa, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, on the 27th of September, for having been concerned in the slave trade. She was on her passage from Monrovia to New York, when she sprung a leak in lat. 34° 30' N. lon. 60° W. and Lieut. C. was compelled to put into Bermuda, after having been forty-five days at sea. She would repair immediately, and resume her voyage to this port. N. Y. Herald.

GEORGIA.—According to the Treasurer's Report of estimates, the expenditures of Georgia for 1846 and '47 will be \$672,268, and the receipts under the present tax law will cost only \$514,000. To supply the deficiency \$58,268 he suggests additional taxation according to a schedule he has submitted.

THE SUGAR CROP.—We are informed that the sugar crop of this year promises fair and that those of our planters who have engaged in the cultivation of this product, feel well satisfied with their success. The short space of time which has elapsed since the termination of hostilities with the Indians has not permitted them fully to recover the position they occupied before the war, and consequently the crop of this year will be comparatively limited. Several of our planters commenced grinding the cane during the past week, and the smoke of the sugar mill curls up from many a lonely settlement between this place and Matanzas. We understand that large preparations have been made to increase the cultivation of this product during the next year, and we feel confident that the time is not far distant when the sugar crop of East and South Florida will form an important item in the agricultural resources of our State.—*Jacksonville, Fla. News*, Nov. 21.

HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.—Capt. George W. Taylor, the inventor of the sub-marine armor, with which he explores the bottoms of rivers, related to us yesterday, one of the most horrible stories that we ever remember to have heard. He has just returned from the Chesapeake Bay, where he has been raising the iron from the brig Canton, bound from Havre-de-grace to Boston, which was sunk in sixty feet of water, about the 1st of September last, and three of the hands lost. When they arrived there, the captain went down first himself, and after clearing the quarter deck, by cutting away the boom, lanyards, &c., sent down one of his men, who was an expert diver. He, after doing what the captain ordered him, began to look around for plunder. He first went into the cabin, in hopes of finding the captain's watch, but coming up said to Capt. Taylor that the captain had been "too sharp for him" and had taken it away. He then crawled through from the cabin into the steerage, for the purpose of picking up some of the sailor's dunnage. He found quite a number of old hats, boots, pants, &c., which had belonged to the sailors; while he had been picking them up, his back was turned to the companion-way. But when he had got his hands full, he turned round and put one foot upon the first step of the companion-way, ready to ascend, when, to his horror, a dead man, dressed in a tarpaulin and blue jacket, seemed to rise up before him, and there he stood with arms extended, opposing his entrance. The poor fellow was horror-struck—what to do he knew not. He dared not retreat or proceed; he stood pinned to the spot for a moment, when, gathering all his courage, he seized the dead man by the middle, and giving him a lift, his body rose to the top of the water. The sailors above were horrified at seeing a dead body arise, instead of their messmate. But he without waiting to give a signal, cast off his weights and rose as quick as possible, thankful for his escape. The poor fellow did not sleep a wink all that night, and the next morning the captain could persuade none of the men to go down, until he himself had been down and found that there were no more dead bodies. The body, which was that of one of the sailors, who had probably been caught in the companion-way when the vessel was sinking, but which could not be identified, was seen by captain Taylor to Baltimore, where, after undergoing an inquest, it was decently interred. We apprehend the sailor will not soon forget this horrible adventure.

A FLOUR OPERATION.—A mercantile house in this city purchased on the 8th of October 500 barrels of Flour at \$3.10—sold the entire lot Oct. 21st at \$3.65—repurchased it Nov. 25th at \$5, and resold it Nov. 27th at \$5.50. The Flour remained on storage in their warehouse during the time of these profitable operations.—*Cincinnati Atlas*.

LADIES FESTIVAL.

A Festival for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church on 8th street, to be under the Pastoral care of the Rev. Septimus Tuston, will be held in Todd's Concert Hall, (a few doors west of Brown's Hotel) to commence on Monday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue for several days. All religious denominations, and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give this infant enterprise a smile of encouragement.

Any donations for this Festival may be left at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Tuston, or at Mrs. Gen. Macomb's, Washington city; and at Mrs. J. C. Wilson's, Georgetown, and will be gratefully received.

An excellent Band of Music will be in attendance at the Festival. Admittance 12½ cents. Children 6¢. Dec 4—tf

AN APPEAL.

To the friends of Temperance.—BRETHREN: Having identified myself with your cause for many years past, I feel that I may venture, with safety, to trespass for a moment upon your indulgence. Prompted by a desire to honor God, we are engaged, as you are aware, in the erection of a new Church edifice. This enterprise is not designed to invade any other communion, or to interfere with any other organized congregation, but from the *unappropriated materials* which are yet lying, as it were, in the open field, to rear a spiritual superstructure to the honor of Jehovah's name. Thus far God and the people have smiled upon our efforts, and our Church edifice is now enclosed. But we need further aid, and the ladies who in part compose the congregation, will commence a *Festival* on Monday evening next, in Todd's Concert Hall, for the sale of Fancy and useful articles and Refreshments. May I not solicit from you a smile of encouragement? Be assured that any *substantial evidence, however small*, of your friendly regard, will be long and gratefully remembered by your fellow-laborer in the cause of humanity, SEPTIMUS TUSTON.

N. B. The Sons and Brothers of Temperance, and the other Benevolent Societies whose principles naturally prompt them to deeds of charity, will not read this appeal in vain. S. T. Washington, Dec. 6, 1845.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH LAMENESS.

DR. WATERMAN SWEET, Natural Bone Setter, from Amsterdam, Montgomery co., N. Y., will be at Coleman's Hotel a few days to attend to all who are afflicted with Lameness. He is on his way to Norfolk, Va. Dec 9—tf